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August 17, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

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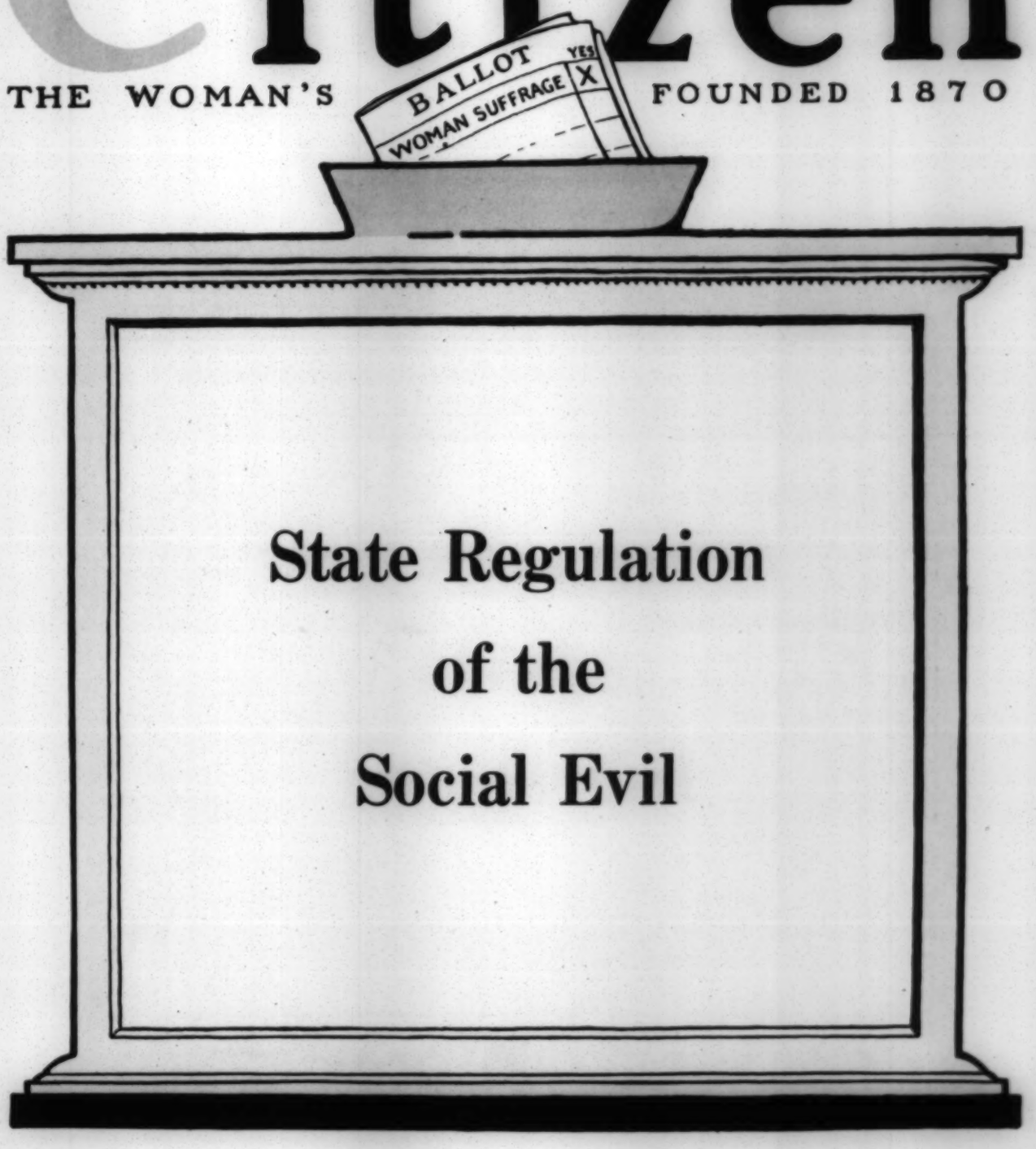

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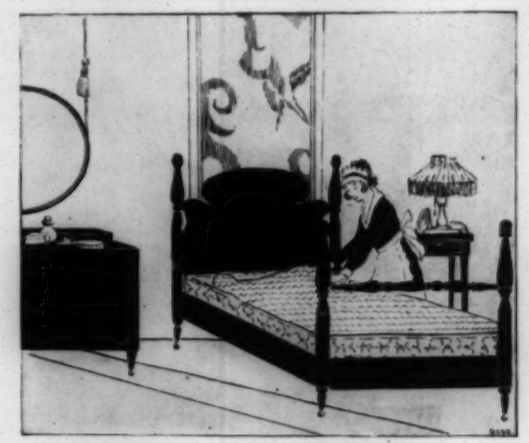

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III AUGUST 17, 1918 No. 12

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

BY the time this number of the *Citizen* reaches its readers in all sections of the country, Congress will be on the eve of reconvening after its summer recess, thus bringing appreciably nearer the day when the Senate will act on the Federal Amendment. The next few weeks, therefore, promise to be literally cramped with news of interest to women, the scope of whose political activity is reflected in the columns of the *Woman Citizen*, their political journal.

All of which reminds us that the official suffrage organ is more than ever a necessary part of the reading course of the woman who would keep fully posted on her rapidly changing political status. Every subscriber added to our lists means, therefore, the addition of another well trained, well informed member of the suffrage army now sweeping on toward victory.

The *Citizen* has come to fill a unique place in American magazine circles as the official organ, or clearing house, for the news of women's progress in political fields. This fact is in itself a telling argument for the use of the many active workers in the subscription contest. It should be an easy matter to convince your neighbors that the next few months will be the most crucial and interesting period in the long campaign for political enfranchisement, and that the *Citizen* is the authentic medium for the interpretation of women's progress and participation in the tremendously vital activities of the day.

"One reading of a copy of the *Woman Citizen* was a lamp in the darkness, and I hasten to subscribe for it," writes Gladys A. Lindsky of Omaha, Nebraska.

And V. J. P. Lucksingor of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, writes of the "information and inspiration contained in the *Woman Citizen*."

"It keeps me in touch with woman's progress more than any other magagine I read," is the enthusiastic message from Mrs. J. R. Prewitt of Tillar, Arkansas.

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2. Georgia	2. Georgia
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Iowa	4. Iowa
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota.
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. New York	9. New York
10. Massachusetts	10. Massachusetts
11. Virginia	11. Virginia
12. Ohio	12. Ohio
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri	14. Missouri
15. Alabama	15. Alabama
16. Texas	16. Texas
17. Maryland	17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania	18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine	19. Maine
20. Louisiana	20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia	21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut	22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina, Kentucky	23. South Carolina, Kentucky
24. Tennessee, Arkansas	24. Tennessee, Arkansas
25. Washington	25. Washington
26. North Dakota	26. North Dakota
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 17, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Why a War Measure?

AGAIN and again the point has been made in recent weeks by no less an authority than President Wilson—that the world is at war today for an ideal. And from time immemorial the point has been made that it is a good plan to practice what you preach.

The ideal for which the world fights is the right of self-government. The point of application for America to practice what it preaches lies in granting the right of self-government to American women.

President Wilson has made the connection. He has pointed out that there are two factors in the war, one moral and the other material, one a matter of psychology, one a matter of man-power.

When you fight for the right you must be right all through.

You must not stand on some old wrong to fight for the right.

If you do the psychology in the case will get you.

It's like fighting against yourself.

The man who tries to put over what he preaches while practicing something else, is viewed with distrust.

America can put up a stiffer fight for democracy in Europe, if she fights from the base of an impeccable democracy of her own. As long as half her people are denied the vote her own democracy cannot be called impeccable.

This is the fact which the President has faced and answered in his appeal for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment —"to strengthen our position as champions of democracy throughout the world." Could reason be more plainly stated?

"The fortunes of nations are so linked together, the reactions upon the thought of the world are so sharp and involve such momentous issues," that he feels that he must urge forward this critically important measure.

Yet now come the Wadsworthians demanding of the President the reason for his reasons. "It is conceded," they say, "that the war offensive directed against us is two-fold, military and political," but—but—but. And thereupon they butt into their usual bogies, socialism and pacifism.

Yet in conceding they have conceded everything.

The war has another than the military side.

Call it political, call it psychological, call it what you will. That side, too, must be looked after.

America's political defensive and offensive must be built up. Her democracy at home must be impregnable.

Self-government within her borders must be of, for, and by the people, not of, for, and by one-half of it.

* * *

PRESIDENT WILSON has just said that the passage of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment at this time is an essential *psychological* element in the war for democracy.

Why?

Because women love their land and want their voice and vote to stand behind every measure which will hasten the ultimate triumph of its armies overseas.

Because, enfranchised woman feels the thrill and the exaltation of standing with the enfranchised men of her country.

Because, unenfranchised woman is shamed and discredited before a watching world which asks, in effect: "Are not American women intelligent? Are they no longer moral? Have they been proved disloyal? that a democracy cannot trust them with the vote, when the monarchies of Great Britain, of Canada, of Denmark have enfranchised women since the war began."

But woman suffrage is not only a psychological element for winning the war, it is an element of *efficiency*.

Why?

Because the vote gives the wife and mother of the soldier a chance to back up at the polls in America the cause for which he is fighting in France. It helps her protect his home and children from the slacker and the profiteering enemy over here.

Because the unenfranchised woman must expend part of her energy on the fight for democracy instead of spending all of her energy on the prosecution of the war.

Because the enemies of woman suffrage are the real enemies of a true democracy. By every day's delay in the United States Senate in which they are leaving American womanhood pilloried before the world as unworthy to share the political freedom for which braver men are shedding their blood they are proving it. For the enemies of woman suffrage are not in the trenches of France. The soldier vote in New York State proved this. They are in the easy chairs of America.

As Seen by the Socialists

By Anita C. Block
Associate Editor, New York *Call*

The claims of the Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties have now been presented in these columns by their own women leaders to the women voters of the country. The next number of the Woman Citizen *will contain the arguments of the Prohibitionists and the Anti-Saloon League. The series will close with the August 31st issue, which will carry an analysis of the National Party's platform.*

IT has always seemed to me that the test of where a woman belongs politically is the attitude she takes toward the social condition known as poverty. Does she regard it as a deplorable but necessary evil, as something which can, at best, be lessened and alleviated, but never abolished? Or does she refuse to accept poverty as a part of her world, and is she determined that a way must be found to get rid of it?

If you belong to the latter class—if in your mind the problem of poverty transcends all other problems, if you have declared war on poverty and have decided some way, somehow, poverty *must* be abolished—then the Socialist Party has a claim on your attention and has something very important and very definite to say to you.

For the Socialist Party says that in the highly advanced stage of economic and industrial development to which we have attained, poverty is entirely unnecessary and inexcusable. Under modern labor conditions enough of everything can be produced to satisfy the needs and normal desires of all. It is to our irrational and unjust system of the private ownership of the means of life, and of their production and distribution, that the poverty of the masses is due. And since poverty is, in turn, the cause of practically every other social ill, such as disease, crime and ignorance, there is just one great task before awakened men and women. That task is to do away with the *cause* of poverty; namely, with this present industrial system of the private ownership by the privileged few of the land, of its natural resources, and of the machinery of production and distribution of the things that all people need in order to live—the system to which the Socialists have given the name of Capitalism.

The workers, whose labor, whether of the hand or brain, has alone created the country's wealth, are forced, by this capitalist system, to be wage-earners, millions of whom never know what it means to win out in the struggle against poverty. They are forced into this miserable position because they do not own the modern tools with which they must work in order to live, and because those who do own the tools can therefore dictate to the workers the terms under which they must labor and live. The object of the owning, or capitalist class is to keep the wages of the working class down to the lowest point at which they can remain in a fit condition to work and to produce more workers. The lower the wages, the greater the profits. The object of the dispossessed, or working class, on the other hand, is to wring as high wages as they can from their employers, by whatever methods they can devise.

Thus there exists between the owning class and the working class constant, open hostility, which evidences itself in the form of strikes, lockouts and boycotts, which often assume the proportions of civil war. This incessant and inevitable conflict between the employing class and the employed class arising, as it obviously does, out of their diametrically opposed economic interests, the Socialists call the *class war*. Only the wilfully blind can deny that a class war exists, and only the wilfully unjust can assert that the Socialists "preach" class hatred. The Socialists are merely brave enough to recognize the class war as an existing fact, and to insist that the only way to put an end to it, and to the division of the body social into classes, is the same as the only way to end poverty, namely, by having the nation own the land and the resources and the tools of production and distribution and having all work for the use and benefit of all, and for the profit of none.

Are the Socialists impossibilists and dreamers? The way the railroads and telegraphs have gone would not seem to brand them so, nor the hundred other ways in which the Government has shattered all claims of private ownership. If the nation can own and control in the people's interest in time of war, why not in time of peace? Is peace profiteering any better than war profiteering? Are the lives of the workers, who alone make it possible for the nation to endure in time of war as well as in time of peace, less precious than the lives of the soldiers? Let us have done with profiteering *all the time*, say the Socialists. Let us wipe PROFIT off the map, and with the lust for profit will go militarism and junkerism, autocracy and poverty, and all that divides the nation against itself and nations against each other.

AND this brings me to a matter which is uppermost in the hearts and minds of us all, and which, if properly understood, would be the most potent reason for voting the Socialist ticket. It is assuredly the hope of every decent-minded person that this war shall be the last ever to darken the world again, and that out of it will grow a world of nations which shall know no rivalry, but only the peace that comes of friendly co-operation. Is there any way, however, of bringing about this internationalism, except by removing the causes which have hitherto prevented it? And what has caused the rivalry between nations and the building up of stupendous armaments? There has been but one basic cause: the competition between the capitalists of the different nations for the control of the markets of the world so that they could sell their goods and amass their private profits.

Thus so long as goods are produced in each nation, not for the use of the workers who produce them and for free exchange with the workers of other nations, but for the private profit of the capitalist class of each nation which exploits the workers of each nation—so long will it be impossible to put an end to economic barriers between nations and to the wars that must arise as the result of those barriers.

A lasting world-peace cannot come because we long for it, or because we ethically assert that it ought to be. A lasting world-peace cannot come so long as the economic system which prevails in the individual nations is that of *capitalism*, under which the economic rivalry among the capitalists of those nations is inevitable. A lasting world-peace, or internationalism, cannot exist in the same world with capitalism—in a world where production is carried on privately by a few who compete for profits, instead of socially by all who produce only for the use of all. Mark well our words, say the Socialists: Any peace that is not based on the socialization of industry, that still leaves capitalists in the various nations with the power and the right to compete with each other, cannot be a lasting peace, for the germ of war will not have been eradicated. If you want a world in which self-respecting nations can live at peace, then vote for the Socialist Party, for International Socialism alone can bring about such a world.

AND now, finally, what is the status of the Socialist Party in America, and what is its immediate practical program?

It was at the last election, in November, 1917, that Socialism revealed its great growing strength in America. New York City took the lead; first, by giving Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, nearly as many votes as it gave Mayor Mitchel, who was running to succeed himself; second, by electing seven Socialists to the Board of Aldermen and a judge on the municipal bench, and, third, by sending ten Socialists to the State Legislature.

Milwaukee also elected a large number of state legislators, aldermen and judicial candidates. Cleveland, O.; Marion, Ind.; Rochester, N. Y.; Allentown, Pa., and a large number of other cities reported the election of many Socialist officials.

In Chicago the old parties were forced to resort to fusion in order to beat the Socialists, and then they carried three wards for their entire ticket and three more for part of their ticket, while in the outlying county they carried nineteen out of twenty-nine towns.

In Oklahoma, Nevada, Montana, Washington, California and Idaho the Socialist vote exceeded ten per cent of the total vote.

And now here in New York City, the pillars of reaction and bulwarks of privilege, as, for example, the New York *Times*, are frantically calling for fusion as the only possible method of beating the Socialists in a number of Congressional districts. The much-shouted differences between Republican and Democratic "principles" are fast disappearing into thin air, and the woman voter will soon have to decide whether she will take her place on the side of privilege and profits or on the side of industrial freedom, social justice and real democracy.

The record of the Socialist Party on woman suffrage need surely not be repeated here. The fact that it demanded poitical freedom for women half a century before either the Republican or Democratic Party daren even to think about this elementary measure of justice is already history.

It should also be of the greatest interest to

(*Continued on page* 236)

State Regulation of the Social Evil

A NEW POLICY

By Alice Stone Blackwell

OUR government, since this war began, has cast aside red tape for common sense in a number of directions. One improvement for which women have especial reason to be grateful is the novel fashion in which it is dealing with the ancient problem of social diseases in the army and navy.

Hitherto, most European governments have gone upon the assumption that vice was a necessity for the soldiers, and have tried only to keep them from contracting diseases. The effort to do this has generally taken the form of applying vigorous medical supervision to the women with whom they consorted. In some cases governments have gone so far as to provide prostitutes for the soldiers, and to use unscrupulous and tyrannical methods to keep up the supply of women, especially for the troops far away from home in foreign lands. This method has failed. It is admitted that from almost every army, in the past, the diseases due to vice have taken a terrible toll.

The American army and naval authorities have taken their stand on the principle now laid down by the most eminent doctors, that vice is not a necessity. They are doing their best to get the soldiers to keep straight, by occupying them with work and rational amusements, by giving them direct instruction on the needlessness and the grave dangers of vice, by forbidding them to enter evil resorts, and by establishing around the training camps a zone which bad characters are not allowed to enter. For almost the first time in history, the authorities are trying vigorously and sincerely to maintain high moral standard among the men. It is said that certain officers have even been sent home from France, because they persisted in setting a bad example.

The military authorities of the other nations are watching with great interest to see what will be the effect of the new American method of dealing with this problem. The results show the superiority of the policy of encouraging clean living as compared with the policy of trying to make provision for "sanitary" vice —the new policy of hope and scientific idealism as compared with the old policy of materialism and despair. The proportion of venereal diseases among the American troops is only a small fraction of what it is in the other armies; and the amount is growing less.

Needless Criticism

FAULT has been found by some well meaning persons because, if a soldier or sailor yields to temptation while absent from his camp or his ship, he is required on his return to confess his lapse and to take treatment with a view to prevent his developing disease. If he does this, he is not punished; otherwise he is punished for "concealing venereal disease." This has been represented as condoning the wrong-doing, or as making the risk to health the only serious offence. The criticism is not well founded. Anyone reading with an open mind the strong, plain and practical warnings and admonitions in the directions given to every enlisted man, must see that the guilt is emphasized, as well as the danger. "Fire Straight If You Would Shoot Straight," a pamphlet given to every young sailor, lays stress upon the mean and unpatriotic aspect of illicit indulgence. It would be a capital thing to place in the hands of every young civilian.

The dangerous feature of the present policy is something quite different. It is the introduction of the periodical compulsory medical examination of prostitutes. This is the foundation stone of the system of the state regulation of vice. It has been thoroughly tried out in Europe for centuries, and has always in the past led to a long train of abuses, which have fallen with crushing weight upon women.

Attacking Social Diseases

THE physical examinations required by the draft have called attention to the wide prevalence of the maladies due to vice. This has led to a nation-wide movement, promoted by the federal authorities, for a much needed educational campaign, and also to secure state legislation on the subject.

The laws which different states are adopting differ, but their starting point is to make these diseases "notifiable," *i. e.*, to require physicians to report a contagious case of this kind, as they would a case of any other contagious disease. This has long been urged as a necessary first step in dealing with the problem. In these cases, however, the patients are not to be reported by name, but by number. They are to be warned that they must take medical treatment. If they do not take it, or if, while taking it, they so conduct themselves as to endanger the health of others, they are to be reported by name to the local authorities, and, in some states, they are then to be shut up until cured.

On the face of it, this seems all right; and the first part of it is all right. The dangerous part is the power given in some states to the authorities to arrest any persons on suspicion and require them to prove their innocence and good health; and to shut them up if they do not give satisfaction on these points.

In these particulars, the law is aimed mainly at prostitutes. Theoretically, it is applicable to men also; but it is sure not to be impartially applied. Let us leave on one side for the purposes of the present discussion its effects in the army and navy, where men as well as women can be kept under strict discipline, and where the authorities are backing up their medical measures with strenuous ethical instruction and a strong effort to eliminate prostitution. Let us leave on one side also those places where soldiers or sailors are stationed, and consider only how these features of the law will work out in the average civilian community.

The local enforcement of the law will be in the hands of the ordinary political officials. Most of these do not believe that prostitution can be eliminated; many of them do not wish to have it eliminated; and the large majority of them do not believe that sexual offences in men and women should be treated impartially. They will not try in good faith to put down vice; they will not enforce impartially any measures that mean restriction and inconvenience to the male offender. But whatever can be done to make vice "safe" for men, from a sanitary point of view, will strike them as an excellent idea.

IT is announced that all prostitutes will be subjected to frequent medical examination, and measures are openly proposed in regard to them which no one would think of applying to their customers. Thus the *Vanguard* informs us that a big central hospital is to be opened in Portland, Ore., and that the state will pay the cost of sending diseased prostitutes there, from towns all over Oregon, to be shut up until cured; so that a town may not be tempted merely to drive them out and let them go on to the next place.

Sporadically and for a short time the law may be impartially enforced; as a general thing it will not be. Vagrants and other friendless men will be arrested on suspicion and forced to undergo examination, and possibly imprisonment, but very few of the well-to-do men whose money maintains the social evil, and who are the chief agents in spreading contagion among the innocent. The compulsory features of the law will become simply a repetition of the old "Lock Hospital" system, which the women and the Social Purity Societies in foreign countries have fought for half a century, and which they had succeeded in abolishing in England and many other countries, until the war came, and in part undid their work.

How Not to Do It

WOMEN in all countries have objected to the compulsory medical examination of prostitutes, first, because the illusion of security increases vice. It is only an illusion; for if a woman is examined and pronounced "safe," her very next customer may make her unsafe for all who come after him. It has also been found impossible, even with very wide and arbitrary powers, to bring the majority of prostitutes under government control. A famous Paris chief of the "Morals" police, a strong advocate of the system, confessed that he had never been able to get more than one-fifth of the city's public women registered and subjected to examination. Four-fifths evaded him.

Under the new American laws, no health certificate is given to the woman; but this is a small matter. When it is announced that all prostitutes are to be frequently examined, and that those who are found diseased will not be allowed to ply their trade, the customer looks upon it as a blanket certificate that any such woman who is at large and is connived at in plying her trade has lately been examined and found free from disease.

In the second place, women have always objected to such laws because they are never applied impartially to men.

In the third place, they are objectionable because they open a wide door for the blackmail and persecution of innocent women, as well as of women who are not innocent; and in every country such abuses have followed. The women's periodicals from foreign countries that were on the *Woman's Journal's* exchange list for forty years reported innumerable cases.

(*Continued on page* 235)

Concerning Tactics

Special Correspondence from Washington

THREE points were brought out clearly in the Senate discussion of the action of the pickets on August 8. One point was that if the press of the country should refuse its co-operation in furthering the publicity campaign of the pickets, there wouldn't be any campaign. Another point was that the Federal Suffrage Amendment marks a movement of nation-wide importance that cannot be side-tracked on the ground of tactics. The last point of all was made in swift response to Senator McKellar of Tennessee, who, in scoring the direct action of the picketers before the White House, seemed to make no difference between the tactics of the Woman's Party and of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Interrupting Senator McKellar, Senator Thomas of Colorado said he thought possibly "those reading the Senator's remarks would confuse the regular organization, which has represented the cause of woman suffrage and represented it ably and sanely and well for a great many years, with this so-called National Woman's Party, the principal object of whose officials, in my judgment, is to seek the notoriety given to their actions by the press and sometimes by ourselves in outlining and discussing it."

Mr. McKellar: "I thank the distinguished Senator for calling my attention to the difference, in which opinion and statement I agree heartily. I think we all understand that the organizations are entirely separate and that a very great difference exists between the purposes of the two organizations.

"These representatives of the National Woman's Party are simply allowing their zeal to overcome their judgment. They know perfectly well that the President is sincerely desirous of seeing the amendment adopted and is exerting the power of his great influence in every proper way to that end. If they do not know that these statements on their fairness about the President are untrue, then those who are responsible for their being in Washington ought to discharge them for ignorance. Everybody else knows it."

Mr. Smoot, of Utah, said: "I do not believe Tuesday's demonstration would have taken place if the papers would ignore such actions. I believe, with the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Thomas), that the principal object of these demonstrations is to get publicity."

Mr. Thomas: "Mr. President: I should perhaps say nothing further on the subject which the Senator from Tennessee has brought to the attention of the Senate. Indeed, I fully share the view of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Smoot), that if the press of the country would ignore these sporadic outbreaks of misdirected enthusiasm there would be a complete abandonment of the so-called policy of direct action in a movement which is of nation-wide importance."

Anti-Suffrage Agent Under Arrest

PRESS dispatches from Falls City, Nebraska, tell of the arrest of J. F. Norton, one of the agents sent out by the state anti-suffragists to obtain signatures to the referendum petition which would retard the operation of Presidential suffrage for the women of Nebraska. Norton is employed as a mail clerk on a street car. His case will be tried in December.

C. A. Sorenson, attorney for the suffragists, in the petitions cases, has recently onnounced through the Omaha *News* that the signatures obtained in five counties, necessary to the referendum, have been disqualified through admission of fraud and deceit. The counties are Douglas, Richardson, Johnson, Nemaha and Hall. In Hall County, Grand Island, the sheriff reported that he could only find 35 out of 120 men subpoenaed. Evidence, he says, was obtained of twenty forgeries, of sixty signers who were not voters and of five persons signing twice.

Who Will Cast His Ballot?

MRS. RICHARD E. EDWARDS, of Peru, busy president of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, is also a business woman. She is part manager, with her husband, of the Peru Chair Works, and is now qualifying to take entire charge of the works when her husband enlists for active service early in September.

Thus she will release a man for service at the front, but must continue at the same time her struggle of voteless Indiana women who have no political representation even by proxy at the polls while their husbands and sons are serving the cause of democracy abroad.

A Voice from Connecticut

A LARGE delegation of prominent Connecticut Suffragists, headed by Miss Katherine Ludington, State President, was received by Clifford B. Wilson, Lieutenant-Governor, and candidate for re-election. Miss Ludington said she believed Mr. Wilson to represent the more progressive element in the Republican ranks of the state, and asked him to line himself up with the leaders of the national party in their support of the Federal Amendment, as five-sixths of the Republicans in the House voted for the amendment, and the National Republican Committee has endorsed suffrage.

Mr. Wilson, in reply, said he was able to assure the women that he was entirely in favor of woman suffrage, that it was a good thing and would do no harm. He said he would give his help to the suffragists in every way possible.

Block System in Indiana

A UNIQUE effort to distribute work and responsibility for the spread of suffrage in Indiana is being tried out in Shelbyville by the Woman's Franchise League. The plan is that each block of the city will be represented by a woman who will direct that particular unit. This leader is subject to the direction of the precinct chairman of the ward, who is in turn, under the jurisdiction of ward chairman.

The Woman's Franchise League has now the most thorough organization in Shelby County and is able to carry on work that will assist in the winning of the war.

At a recent meeting of the league the members voted to co-operate with the county agent in obtaining a food administration for the county.

For Other Women's Children

MRS. WILLIS G. MITCHELL, wife of Commander Mitchell, Fleet Engineer of the United States Navy, has announced her intention to run on the Republican ticket from Washington County for the New York State Assembly. She has also explained why she wants to run and some parts of her program.

"The women were all strongly in favor of Charles O. Pratt," said Mrs. Mitchell, "but when it was found that he was not to be permitted to run, I said I would run myself. I thought I couldn't, at first, with my children, my war work and the Red Cross. My husband is strongly in favor of my candidacy. He says that it is the best kind of war work to uphold home conditions, for it is impossible to do anything with the men and keep up their morale if affairs at home are not going smoothly. There should be women in the Assembly to look after the laws for the women and children.

"I oppose Eugene R. Norton—but I shall not say anything about him, for I have decided I shall not make any statements against my opponent, though when I am campaigning I shall try not to be too modest about myself. Every member of the County Committee is for Norton. The factory workers who know my stand on the labor laws and the farmers, will be for me.

"I had to get 390 names before I could file my petition, and I had three days to get them in. The Republicans of the organization said I could not get twenty. I had 701.

"My fight will be in the primary election September 3. There are about 6,000 women in the county, and 5,000 are Republicans. I shall tell the women to come out and vote for the best candidate. My father was a strong Republican, and worked hard in all campaigns. I love to fight, and so I think I am going to have a beautiful time. One of the farmers who wanted to circulate my petition said there were 'three men and a woman running and that the best man was the woman.'"

Mrs. Mitchell is a little lady with three children, aged, respectively, 2, 4 and 6. She is the daughter of Abram Wakeman, secretary of the Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association. She was chairman of the Rural Problems Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, Assembly District Leader, and a member of many different committees. She was one of the members of the organization cited as a good mother and good suffragist.

Women's Relief Stations

WOMEN in Chicago are to have another measure of consideration granted them as a concession to wartime conditions and the growing influence of women in public office. Three Chicago jails are to be converted into detention houses for women only, and will be conducted exclusively by women. Women offenders will be arrested by women officers, booked by women desk sergeants, jailed by feminine turnkeys and will remain under the care of matrons.

This plan hopes to achieve several things and among them a square deal for the woman arrested by mistake, who will thus escape some of the notoriety and degradation of police arrest. The plan is also remedial and aims to win back to wholesome conduct actual offenders.

From Canada to Mexico

50-50 in Michigan

A NEW note has just been injected into the campaign for votes, now being carried on in Michigan. This was a popular rally and entertainment in the Garrick Theatre, Detroit, on August 14, calculated to bring the suffrage measure clearly before all of the people of the city.

Miss Jessie Bonstelle, president of the Stage Woman's War Relief, herself took a hand in this part of the Michigan Suffrage campaign. The Wayne County Equal Suffrage League opened its big drive for membership in the active campaign for the state referendum at the polls in November, with this big rally. The program, arranged by Mrs. Alexander MacDonald, chairman of the First Ward Suffrage Organization, and Mrs. James A. Hurst, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, included the first performance of a playlet, "Fifty-Fifty," written by Mrs. C. Piquette Mitchell. The play was given under Miss Bonstelle's direction and by her company, with Robert Frazer, her leading man, as star.

The Army and Navy Orchestra, Corporal Bartlett, leader, and Mr. Lew Fullerton, soloist of the Bonstelle Company, furnished the music for the entertainment to which admission was free. A discussion of "Suffrage as a War Measure," by Miss Bonstelle, Mrs. Myron B. Force, Mr. J. Fred Lawton, "the popular Liberty Loan yellmaster," Mr. James Schermerhorn and Lieutenant Maxwell, was a novel feature of the afternoon and evening entertainments.

The Fair Mind of Texas Men

MRS. ELIZABETH HERNDON POTTER, of Tyler, Texas, has just been elected to the Executive Committee of Smith County Democrats and is chairman of Ward 3 of her city. "Smith County," says the Tyler *Tribune*, "is entitled to the distinction of being the first county in Texas to recognize the services and accomplishments of our allies—the good women of Texas. Let our neighbors follow our lead."

Mrs. Potter is the daughter of Colonel W. S. Herndon, one of Tyler's most illustrious former citizens. She is also a leader in the suffrage forces of Texas and the Congressional Chairman for the state. She is remembered in Washington for the eloquent plea she made last December in behalf of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, before the Texas Congressional delegation.

Mrs. Cone Johnson is advocated as a member of the State Executive Committee and Mrs. Hortense Ward of Houston, as a member of the New Commission of Appeals. Added to this is the fact that Miss Blanton, whom the suffragists of Texas urged to run for the office, was elected State Superintendent of Schools. It now seems as if women are coming strongly into the political foreground in Texas.

And they are welcome, according to the Dallas press.

Says the Dallas *Journal*, concerning Mrs. Ward's possible appointment: "Women are eligible to hold every judicial position in Texas with one exception. The judge of the County Court at Law in Tarrant County must be a man until women are made qualified electors."

MRS. E. H. POTTER, TYLER, TEXAS

Hobby for Governor Campaign, Austin, Texas

From the Chairman to Mrs. Potter:

Our campaign is ended. The fight is won. On tomorrow, Ferguson and Fergusonism will be overwhelmed in an avalanche of ballots cast by the honest and patriotic electorate of Texas.

You have been a part of the organization that has worked unselfishly and unceasingly for the ideals exemplified by the candidacy of our intrepid leader, Wm. P. Hobby. You have been loyal and faithful. Your generous co-operation has made my task a pleasant one.

My fervent good wishes shall ever attend you, and, in the name of the Governor and this Committee, I thank you.

WALTER J. CRAWFORD,
Chairman Executive Committee.

This paper favors the participation of women in official positions, saying, "Some weeks ago we suggested that as women had become voters in the Democratic Party, they were entitled to do more than vote, and we predicted that many would be elected to party offices. . . . Far be it from us to interfere in affairs outside of our bailiwick, but we cannot refrain from congratulating Ward 3, Tyler, upon the election of Mrs. Potter, and we shall congratulate the Seventh Senatorial District if it elects Mrs. Johnson."

The Dallas Morning *News* is also thoroughly cordial to women participants and reminds its readers not to repudiate too hastily the women office holders, simply because they are new. "If men had uniformly made politics all that politics in a representative government should be; if men had always been wise in council and efficient in office, there would be good reason to fear a change. . . . Women's influence in politics may reasonably be expected to remedy some admitted evils. But in order to fulfill their destiny in free citizenship the women will have to take a share in party government as well as in actual voting."

Lawyers to Senator Shields

SENATOR JOHN K. SHIELDS of Tennessee is again in receipt of a communication concerning the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, and this time from the lawyers of his own state. The Tennessee Bar Association, in convention in Chattanooga, on August 8, unanimously passed the following resolution: "The Tennessee Bar Association goes on record as endorsing woman suffrage by Federal Amendment." A copy of this resolution was telegraphed Senator Shields. Several hundred lawyers from all parts of the state attended this convention and among them Mrs. Margaret Ervin Ford, a member of the Tennessee Bar, and one of the leading suffragists of her state. In her message to the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, giving the story of the resolution, she said, "I am proud to own membership in this association."

Asking Senator Pomerene Why

AMONG the men in the United States Senate, whose constituents are determined to know why they failed to vote with the majority of the Senate on the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, is Senator Pomerene, of Ohio.

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, whose executive board was recently in session in Canton, says that the Senator's home town expects him to vote for the amendment when the question comes up after recess.

From its executive session, the Association sent the following telegram to the Senator in Washington:

"The executive board of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association in session in your home town, Canton, deeply regrets that you have so far failed to support the national amendment for woman suffrage, and expresses the earnest hope that you may see your way clear to follow President Wilson's lead in this as you have in other measures."

Louisiana Men Should Register

MRS. LYDIA WICKLIFFE HOLMES, State chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana, is reminding all the men of the state that they cannot vote this fall unless they have registered since January 1, 1917. Registration papers issued before then are no good.

Louisiana is to have a referendum vote at the polls on an amendment to the state constitution, granting women the vote, and Mrs. Holmes warns the men that "the organized minority opposing woman suffrage will control a majority next November if their effort to register all men opposed to the amendment is not met by an effort by the women to see that men who favor it are registered. What we want," she says, "is a full vote and a fair count. The larger the vote, the more certain a victory for suffrage. Those who oppose suffrage will certainly go to the polls and vote against it and many of them are registering for that purpose alone. It therefore behooves the supporters of suffrage to do likewise.

"The chief beneficiaries of suffrage will be

(*Continued on page 238*)

First Gas Hospital Goes to France

THE first hospital unit, designated exclusively for work among gas victims, has just started for France. This is a unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., the hospitals of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It will make the third unit sent out by the suffragists. Mrs. Raymond Brown, who is fourth vice-president of the National Association, returned recently from a field survey of the hospitals in France and brought with her a request from the French *Service de Sante*, under which the Women's Oversea Hospitals are operating, that a 300-bed hospital for gas cases, staffed with an American personnel, be sent over by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. During her few weeks in this country, Mrs. Brown selected this personnel and has started back to France with its first contingent. On the eve of her departure she made the following statement:

"We are going out to serve men of all nations, who need our help, but we shall be directly at the disposal of the French War Department, who have requested our services so urgently that they have promised the upkeep of 300 beds. A recent cable asks for our immediate aid, even if we can furnish only the personnel. We shall however provide much more than this. We are sorry that we cannot say that this first gas unit destined for the front, is going under the medical department of our own army of the United States, but at the time the Women's Oversea Hospitals were initiated the United States were not accepting women in the medical reserves, therefore we are directly under the medical department of the French Army.

"The staff selected for the new gas hospital, which is the first and only one for the treatment of gas cases, consists of a medical doctor and four general practitioners, an ophthalmologist, and a laryngologist. The medical doctor is Dr. Marie Louise Lefort from New York City, a skin specialist, recently with the Fosdick Commission on training activities. Working with her are Dr. Adah McMahon from Lafayette, Indiana, Dr. Irene Morse of Clinton, Mass. These three women are about of an age and of equal abilities, but Dr. Lefort, because of her perfect French, is to be the leader. The other two are younger members of the staff—Dr. Elizabeth Bruyn of Brooklyn and Dr. Alice Flood of New York. Miss Stella Fuchs, Mrs. Anna Ellis of Westerly, Conn., Mrs. Edith Lacey and Miss Clara Paquet are also on the staff. The representation in the Women's Oversea Hospitals is nation-wide. Among the aides—nurses' assistants—are women from all over the Union, from New York to Los Angeles.

"The equipment of the hospital is mobile and the chief mechanic—also a woman—who is going to drive a three ton motor truck and run a stationary steam engine is coming on to New York from Binghamton to take a special course from the people who make the engine.

She is Miss Anna McNamara.

"THE hospital will have immediately two ambulances and two trucks, one three-ton and one one-ton. These trucks are designed by American doctors and will carry the equipment used in treatment of gas cases. The two trucks are simply for the portable equipment, to run to any place where men are being shelled.

"We have arranged a uniform for nurses and aides of bloomers and blouses with short skirts—a regular rough and tumble thing necessary for this swift and dangerous work.

"We still need nurses, aides, nurses' assistants. They must be entirely self-supporting. We figure that they must have $600 to carry them over the first half year. We need self-supporting chauffeurs also."

DR. ADAH McMAHON

Women of the Equal Franchise League of Indiana are proud to have their state and their League represented in France by a woman so high in her profession as is Dr. Adah McMahon, of Lafayettee. Dr. McMahon was the first woman chosen by Mrs. Raymond Brown for the new gas hospital unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A. She received her A.B. and A.M. degrees at Indiana University, and her degree in medicine at Northwestern in the Woman's Medical College. She has been consulting physician on the staff of the Home Hospital at Lafayette, and gives lectures at St. Elizabeth Hospital and to the young women of Indiana University.

Dr. McMahon was for several years a member of the Franchise League's board and a former chairman of the public health committee of the Indiana Federation of Clubs, inaugurating the system of registration of births.

She is a highly equipped surgeon.

With All Three Units of the

Des Beaux Manifestatio

At the Military Unit

By Dr. Caroline Finley

Surgeon of Septic Ward

THE French made Independence Day an occasion for showing their appreciation of our services. In the morning the two principal officers met us all in Cuvellaire's bureau and made speeches about our work to us. They said so much about the help we had given them, and especially about our volunteering and coming so promptly last March, that it touched us deeply. The little ceremony was really quite impressive. The two colonels stood slightly ahead of the other officers, who were grouped behind them. We all stood when they came forward. After the speeches Miss Lanz replied for us—just a few words—and she did it very well. Our eating tent was all decorated with flags of the Allies. Behind the doctor's table was an immense French flag with an equally large American one on each side and the English and Belgian, much smaller, beyond. Then there was a wonderful dinner. In this land of poor food we do not understand how they managed such a good one. At the end I had Miss Lanz propose a toast to France. I cannot tell you how touching it was. Many of the French nurses present have been prisoners. Some had recently just escaped being taken, and they all hailed us as comrades. Of course, we have really all been under fire together—the night when so many were killed in the air raid—eighteen in all—but all soldiers. I have heard that a doctor was sent to Paris especially to get American flags for Independence Day.

Our nurses and doctors have shown just the same bright courage since the air raid as before. I am so proud of them.

I want to tell you something of my especial ward. I have the septic cases in the fracture service, and they are, of course, the ones who remain with us longest, so that I get to know my men very well. The other day I was terribly depressed. It was necessary to hurt the men so in dressing their wounds that sometimes I can hardly stand it. The men seemed to know how I felt. One, who had been groaning and actually crying while I dressed him, when I finished patted my arm and said, "Pauvre Madame," realizing that I was just as unhappy as he was. A few minutes later another whom I had dressed that day gave me some flowers that had been sent him from home. He just put them in my hands, "pour vous," but the look that went with them was almost too much for me to bear when I remembered how he had suffered. On Independence Day I walked into the ward as usual, when, just at the center, all the men cried out in concert "Vive l'Amerique!" I was considerably startled, but managed to answer "Vive la France!" When I came back after dejuener they were ready for me and all sang "The Marseillaise," as they explained they knew no American patriotic song. They are so very sick that it was hard to sing, but they tried.

Women's Oversea Hospitals

ns Franco-Americaines

At the Refugee Unit

By Anne Hirst Curry

Special Correspondent

Time: Sunday afternoon, June 23, 1918.

Place: Labouheyre, Landes, in Southern France.

Drop Curtain: Yellow army barracks set on hill; platform erected in front of one marked "Administration"; flagpoles at either side of entrance with French and American flags ready for raising; background of blue-and-white sky. Pine groves to right and left, sandy hillsides spotted with purple heather.

Caste: Dr. Alice Gregory, Medical Director.
M. Bourienne, Prefet of Landes, and attendants.
M. Lapassouse, Representative of Mayor of Labouheyre.
French officers, guests of the day.
American officers, commanders of neighboring camps, and their staffs.
Mme. Bensac, schoolmistress, and seventy pupils.
American band from 20th Engineers.
Invited guests of Labouheyre.
Members of the Women's Oversea Hospitals.
About 1,000 townspeople of Labouheyre—gathered in front of Administration Building and scattered over the hillside—

Single Act opens with music by band.

Speech by Dr. Gregory:

"Ce nous est un grand plaisir d'offrir nos soins et notre secours et d'apporter notre concours par cet hopital aux malades et refugiés du department des Landes. Nous vous prions de l'accepter en l'esprit dans lequel il vous est offert, un esprit de bonne volonte pour les malheureux, exiliés, d'admiration profonde pour les peuples Francaises."

According to a newspaper of southern France this speech of Dr. Gregory, spoken with emotion and warmth was saluted by "bravos and enthusiastic applause."

Upon the arrival of Monsieur Lucien Bourienne, le Prefet, a band from a neighboring American camp played the Marseillaise, after which the pupils from the public schools of Laboyheyre sang songs in both English and French.

Monsieur Bourienne, in an eloquent discourse, responded to Dr. Gregory's offer of the hospital. This speech, received also with the heartiest applause, was, in part, as follows:

"Ladies, your great country, devoted to peace, arose a year ago for the universal combat. It wanted to be, and is, the well from whence flow without interruption toward Europe, food, munitions, cannon, and above all, men. The two great democracies separated by the ocean but brought together by the same ideal, have united for the defense of imperishable principles, and mingle their blood together in the dust of our fields and our hills.

"In saluting you, I salute the nation which never fought but for a principle, and which wishes to remain faithful to her glorious past. I salute the generous people who came to offer to Europe all their resources in the sacred war for civilization and the right in the disinterested fashion of their ancestors who, when they came into a new world to found a new nationality, based it upon an ideal of pure justice. And above all, I respectfully salute the one who so highly symbolizes that ideal and who before the crimes of Germany declared that 'the triumphant, equitable force will be able to make Right the law of the world and so overthrow all selfish dominations'—I name Monsieur le President Wilson.

"Every American citizen may feel proud to see what your admirable soldiers have accomplished every day. And every one of us knows that when the giant strength of your Republic shall be thoroughly in action, the struggle of overthrowing Germany will be soon accomplished.

"But if we thank the United States for the soldiers that they send us, we are equally grateful for their material and moral help, which developed into work so ingenious, so delicate and so varied that a long enumeration would be necessary in order to name them one by one. You belong, Ladies, to one of those great organizations, and I cannot say how moved I have been when I find myself among valiant women who tell me, 'We came here to do good; our services are at the disposal of France.'

"You settled down in this commune of Labouheyre, where you have already won the esteem and sympathy of everybody. The Mayor, absent now because of serious family cares, asked me to say that every member of the Town Council will do all in his power to help you in any way if needed. At my side are all those who have helped toward the realizing of this Hospital, now disposed according to severe modern hygiene.

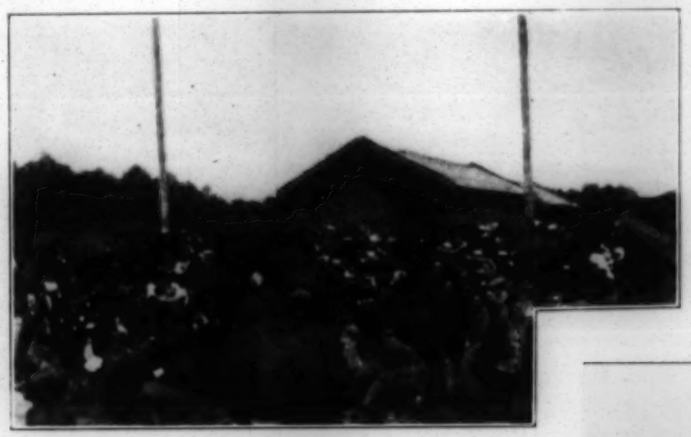
"I thank you all beforehand for the good you are going to do for our unfortunate brothers and sisters. Your flag and ours will be raised over this building, floating together side by side, mingling their folds, the symbols of America and France, the eternal democracy, sisters whose destinies are bound to each other and cemented by the blood of their sons fighting always for the same ideal of Liberty and Righteousness." (Most of the audience have never before seen their Prefet, and to hear him speak marks a real epoch in their lives.)

The French flag was raised by the Prefet, accompanied by "La Marseillaise" sung by children.

The American flag was raised by Dr. Gregory, and the children sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in English.

The singing of the children deserves especial comment. They learned "The Star Spangled Banner" in three days, and sang it with vim and intelligence, and unique embellishments. Such words as "twilight" and "wave" didn't bother them one bit. It was prettily done.

The two flags still fly above the buildings, and the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., Unit No. 2, is officially dedicated to the service of the refugees of France.



AT THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE REFUGEE HOSPITAL

URGENT NEEDS

Single sheets, 1½ x 3 yds. wide.
Draw sheets, 1 x 2 yds. wide.
Pillow cases, 36 in. x 45 in.
Bath gowns, cotton flannel or other material that is neither heavy nor bulky—any accepted Red Cross pattern.

Send to the Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, in care of Mrs. George W. Bacon, and mark for

WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS

Send All Funds for the Hospitals to the treasurer,

MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS,
171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

A BUSY CLINIC

Making the Dress Fit the Task

ON every side a protest has arisen against the clothes of women. Women have always been the leisure class in the mind of the milliner and the dressmaker. The leisure class woman was never more than a fraction of a per cent of the women of the world. And now there is no leisure class at all. No women have time to wear perishable garments, and everywhere they are clamoring for suitable clothes that fit their tasks. Women farmers have worn men's overalls, because there were no women's overalls to answer their purpose. The woman conductor on the surface cars of Manhattan has an unsuitable, untidy uniform, belying all her natural instincts for beauty and order.

The *Woman Citizen*, watching the woman worker and sympathetic to her needs, has published a fashion page at intervals, a fashion page of its own. From Mrs. Walter McNab Miller's Russian blouse dress of the Missouri University girls to Miss Marjorie Gregg's patented "putnees" for farm workers, these "fashions for women citizens" have attracted many readers. Today the fashion page shows a utility dress, invented by May Rhoads, a manufacturer of model frocks, who once made elegant designs to tempt the boudoir type of lady. Now she senses the new demands of women, and is showing among the fall styles what she calls "the dress of the hour."

Miss Rhoads speaks of her reason for inventing useful dresses instead of luxurious ones. She went to her very first suffrage meeting and heard Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw speak. Immediately the thought flamed into her mind that here were women who had sacrificed all their lives to raising women up to noble social interests and away from personal self-indulgence. "I made up my mind," said Miss Rhoads, "to try to make clothes for the earnest woman instead of the other kind."

Fashions for Women 1864-1918

IN these days of flying knitting needles and capacious knitting bags which have become the vogue with the advent of the war, it is interesting to look back to another war period—1861 to 1864—and note the lines of activity which claimed women's attention then. An interesting illustration of woman's achievements with the knitting needles and the spinning wheel in the days of '64 is shown in the photograph of the gown fashioned entirely by Mrs. L. D. Ledbetter of Coleman, Texas. Mrs. Ledbetter was then Lena Dancy and lived on her father's large plantation. Though but fourteen years of age at the time, Miss Dancy carded, wove, spun, cut out and made the gown shown in the photograph. Even the thread with which it was sewed was spun by Miss Dancy.

Mrs. Ledbetter, in the near future, will present the gown, together with some fancy stockings which were knit some time previous to the weaving of the gown, to the Daughters of the Confederacy.

MEANWHILE the world has rolled on and the war work of women in 1918 is not the same as the war work of 1864. The woman who steps from car to car as a subway conductor or stoops all day over a potato patch or runs a motor ambulance could not wear the full skirts, the long shoulder seams, the loose sleeves of her mother or her grandmother. The industry of Miss Dancy produced enough material for two of the short, compact gowns now in use in the hundred and one activities of women.

WOMEN'S NEW TASKS HAVE CREATED NEW NEEDS

UTILITY DRESS FOR THE WOMAN WAR WORKER OF 1918

Suffrage Meets a "Pair"

From the June-July Issue of The Searchlight on Congress

IT is not within our province to criticize either branch of Congress for any decision that may be made. If the voters, for whom Congress acts, do not agree with the position taken, they have their remedy in the elections.

But when a decision upon a most important measure is prevented by a minority through questionable, petty parliamentary tactics—that is a different matter.

The Senate has before it the fundamental question of enfranchisement for women. It seems inconceivable that an overwhelming majority of the American people do not now favor that measure of real and necessary democracy. The President does. But whether or not the Senate, if it ever does act, conforms in its decision to the wishes of the people is not immediately involved in this revelation of the Senate. The fact of another failure to act either way, the method employed in its latest refusal to face the responsibility of a decision, is the significant thing at this moment.

The public understands the situation with respect to suffrage prior to this last fiasco. To enfranchise women requires an amendment to the Constitution, involving all the tedious and complicated processes made necessary by our basic laws in such a change. First, both branches of Congress have to approve a constitutional amendment by a two-thirds vote. That step had been taken by the House on January 10, 1918. The Susan B. Anthony amendment went to the Senate for action and was placed on the calendar on May 6.

It has been debated repeatedly. Every Senator knows how he intends to vote. Less than a half-hour would be required to make the final decision, yet upon one pretext or another the opponents of suffrage have delayed and prevented the final step. Each separate occasion on which they prevent action takes several times as long as would be required definitely to settle the issue, and the aggregate of time employed in promoting delays on suffrage would be sufficient to complete the most debatable project, yet the enemies of suffrage persist in the position that to take time for a final vote on this question would be to sacrifice, not one, but several measures demanding immediate action.

THERE was an attempt on May 6 to make the suffrage amendment a special order for May 10. That was defeated, by one vote, through the absence of pro-suffrage Senators.

Later, Senator Hollis (N. H.), representing the Committee on Woman Suffrage, gave notice that the question would be called up for a final vote on June 27. It was then brought before the Senate, but there was no final decision. That is the story.

Since there was no vote, and probably will be none until the President, with the people back of him, demands what he has recommended, it will be well to examine into the immediate situation with a view to getting some popular education out of it. That is all the Senate has done, or seems likely to do, on the question—afford the public an excellent opportunity to study the Senate. In the end woman suffrage is sure to come, unless the Prussian idea of autocracy dominates the world; and the long delay in its coming may be compensated by forward changes in the personnel and processes of the Senate—changes which might not otherwise seem so essential to public welfare.

It has already been pointed out that the lack of time is not a valid excuse for the Senate's failure to decide the suffrage issue. It is only a flimsy pretext. On the other hand, the only way to save time would be to vote upon the question.

There is the always convenient and accessible—and overworked—pretext of senatorial courtesy. That comes into the story in connection with its illegitimate offspring, "pairing." The truth is that on this occasion had senatorial courtesy been on the job, it would have worked for a final vote. The Suffrage Committee had announced a time for a vote. The customary part of senatorial courtesy would have been to "stand by the committee." But senatorial courtesy is inconsistent—it has a way of getting on the wrong side of things.

Moreover, if this same senatorial courtesy had been at all kindly and considerate, even to the extent of a small part of what it is supposed to imply, it would have taken into account the feelings and aspirations of millions of the nation's best and biggest women the country over. They wanted the issue decided one way or the other. Scores of them had come to Washington from a distance to witness the final decision. They were in the galleries on the day announced for the final vote. But what does senatorial courtesy—snarling, selfish, afraid—care for the deepest disappointment to mere women!

THESE women would not have questioned the Senate's right to decide against them. What they wanted was action. They have a right, therefore, to resent the spectacle that ensued.

A two-thirds majority of the Senators present, so far as can be ascertained, favored the suffrage amendment. Why, then, could they not vote it through when the parliamentary opportunity had been specified and provided?

Because, with a filibuster in reserve to prevent a vote, the enemies of suffrage demanded that a "pair" be arranged for one of their number, who was ill and absent, with two pro-suffrage Senators who were present.

Otherwise they refused to permit a vote. To have voted on their condition, letting them use one sick Senator to invalidate the votes of two who were on the job, would probably have defeated the measure.

That, then, is what the people should understand—that opponents of woman suffrage in the Senate employed "pairing," a barbaric, unburied relic of the dead political past, as a pretext to defeat a vote.

It is fortunate, no doubt, that this conclusive illustration of the character of pairing came in connection with an issue in which so many thinking millions are vitally interested. Pairing will now be scrutinized microscopically. The women particularly will take a close-up look at it. It may survive until the women are a democratic part of the nation, but not longer.

Pairing, at best, is only a cheap parliamentary device through which members evade responsibility for not being present and voting. In the old days, now happily gone forever, Republicans were supposed to take one side of every question and Democrats the other. Then there was an excuse, if never a valid reason, for pairing between a Republican and a Democrat *when both were absent.* Pairing was directly a product of rampant, unreasoning partisanship, and in the beginning was indulged with no worse result than a further strengthening of a practice inherently a subterfuge. It did not affect decisions, because no absent member was counted among those voting.

GRADUALLY, however, pairing took on new phases and powers. As the only possible excuse for it diminished, the practice grew into an influence which was sometimes as real as it was always perversive. It began to involve members who were present, thus directly affecting decisions. It will be remembered that on May 23, 1916, pairing was manipulated to defeat confirmation of the President's appointment of George Rublee as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, an episode in which occurred the unprecedented, unconstitutional invalidation of the Vice-President's right to decide the tie vote by the fact of his being "paired" with an absent Senator.

Now, in this case, pairing was employed, not to influence a decision, but to prevent action of any kind. That is carrying a cheap political practice to an extreme which the American people ought not to tolerate.

Ollie James (Kentucky), an anti-suffrage Senator, was ill in a Baltimore hospital when the woman suffrage amendment was called up for final action. Senator Underwood (Alabama) reported that James had wired him requesting that he be paired. To meet this request, the pro-suffrage side would have had to pair two of their number who were present and ready to vote for the measure with the ill and absent James. The request was rightly refused. Whereupon the antis would not permit a final decision.

And there you are. Now no one can foretell when the issue will be decided. Whenever there is another attempt at a final vote, pairing or some other parliamentary pretext may again be interposed to prevent action.

The Senate is habitually doing business these days with a handful of members. But in this case it was demanded that an absentee be counted to disfranchise two Senators who were on hand to take a legitimate part in the proceedings. Is it any wonder that the advocates of such a practice are opposed to the enfranchisement of women? The episode, as we hinted before, is hilariously funny—and mighty tragic in its deeper meaning.

THE latest war call sent out to the timid sex is from the commanding officer "in a far-off tropical island" to whom the Army Nursing Corps is sending a nurse for lepers.

Correspondence

A Strange Paradox

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

ALMOST astonishing epoch marked the last Congressional session near its close when a few legislators, who still oppose the principle of equal rights, successfully delayed the vote on woman's suffrage until "a more opportune time."

One year and two months had passed since a state of war had been declared to exist between this country and Germany, and that interval had been the crucible into which the souls of women were indiscriminately tossed.

In the crucial refining wrought by a process of heartache and sacrifice, nothing but unconquerable courage, unfailing loyalty, and unrivaled capacity to rise in any crisis had resulted from the test. They had answered with the gentleness of women; with the firmness and determination of men; with a heroic patriotism that asked no exemption. They had met and faced every demand upon them for physical energy and executive skill; for the uprooting of deep-seated convictions; for the sundering of ties that had bound them to the dearest things of life, and they had met it all bravely—not without sorrow, but without repining. The nation had called to them, and they had given their sons, and answered "here" for themselves.

In the genesis of the world, having created God said, "Let there be light." That was eons ago when no man can remember. Ever since the completion of that creation it has been the cry of nations that women should bear children and people the earth; and ever since women have borne children the love that encompassed their offspring has been counted second only to that of the Infinite. It has been the superlative of all comparisons for gentleness, self-sacrifice, for human capacity to suffer vicariously.

During the fourteen months just passed women have not only fulfilled this ordained destiny, but they have given to the utmost of physical and mental energy, and have given it under a weight of sorrow, a burden of ever present mother anxiety and abnegation that trebled the drain upon their endurance. Yet they have given, and will continue to give. In shops, on farms, in offices, anywhere and everywhere the need may rise, women will step into the gap—and the work will go on.

In the face of all this, when the women cried, "Let there be light," feeling that the genesis of a new era had surely dawned and the time for legislative equality had arrived, when life and freedom should follow by right of and according to their deeds, the attitude of a few who held the instrument of affirmation or negation—who had asked and taken even to flesh and bone and heart of the women—these few made it necessary to defer the question until "a more opportune time," and they embellished the process with the time worn-artistry of filibuster. "A more opportune time," they sang, and the eyes of the world grew wide at the wonder of it!

All arguments of the past have been nullified by the facts, which are made indisputable by demonstration. What manner of mind can refuse these citizens whose record is written in a gold reduced from the most exquisite anguish of a mother's ability to suffer, and a most extraordinary ability to accomplish? A record unrivaled in its scope and achievement, and so plainly able that it should win the respect and recognition of every broad-minded, fair and honest individual. What manner of mind is it can refuse these citizens in this time of a nation's crisis, the full partnership in the formation and administration of the laws that govern them and theirs?

They found it was not "an opportune time" to ask of these solons the grant of freedom for which they are giving their all; giving that blood-drenched Europe may be wrested from the curse of bondage; and while they give and give, with a sublime devotion to the magnificent flag that stands before all nations as an emblem of the broadest democracy, the few deny to them the liberty to exercise their right of citizenship in a day when the world has become a seething mass of human flesh, locked in a long death struggle, in order that the power to speak the final word in the most vital thing that concerns life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—self-government—may be assured to all peoples. Strange paradox, indeed!

E. Gordon Smith.

Anderson, Ind.

Cottonseed Flour

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

"THE publicity you so kindly gave my recent letter has brought me two addresses from which cotton seed flour may be obtained. My thanks to the writers. To help save wheat I am passing these on to you. Both are in the South, however, and so not cheaply available to those in the North who might like to try it out. You will note that both writers testify in favor of the cotton seen flour. Perhaps a further inquiry may develop stores in the North where this flour can be had.

Neither writer gave any advice as to cost. In these days of constantly rising prices the matter of price is important.

I regret that no information concerning flour from sorghum seed has been brought to light. Makers of sorghum molasses reported a very heavy demand for same last fall and winter, and no doubt the acreage was much greater this year. If so there should be a large supply of this seed.

To save sugar both sorghum and cane molasses should be used. The former is still made in the old way, but cane (New Orleans) molasses made in the old way is hard to find, and information as to who can supply it would be acceptable to your readers.

Yours to win both votes and war.

Chas. E. Duryea.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The letters to Mr. Duryea follow below:

"I NOTICED your inquiry in the *Woman Citizen* about cotton seed flour and I enclose the card of the firm in New Orleans that handles it, the manager of which is Miss Jean Gordon, the famous speaker and suffragist. She is likewise a woman of great business ability.

"If advertised in your city the flour would undoubtedly have a large sale there. It would have to be furnished to the retailers by a wholesale house ordering of Jean Gordon & Co. The flour is excellent and an important war saving." Henrietta C. Cosgrove.

Joplin, Mo.

[Mrs. Cosgrove was the first advocate and originator of the law for Mothers' Pensions. —Ed.].

"IN response to your request in the *Woman Citizen* of July 6th am sending you the information desired.

"I made the bread according to a recipe in the *Woman Citizen* of Dec. 29, 1917, and found it very palatable, resembling and tasting like New England brown bread.

"The cottonseed flour was obtained from the Schulenburg Oil Mill, Schulenberg, Texas."

E. Mauser.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Economic Pressure

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

I AM a "mere man" but read *The Woman Citizen* from the first to the last page inclusive and am deeply interested in reading of the opposition to woman suffrage by different men, and it seems to me that the cause of opposition lies deeper than indicated. The basic reason seems to me to be due to what is known as "economic pressure," that is two individuals looking for one job. When the day comes that two jobs seek one individual the opposition to "women" will cease. Get the women to studying political economy; that will help mightily.

Brooklyn, N. Y. George Lloyd.

Contributions Received During the Month of July

Reported for the N. A. W. S. A.
By Emma W. Rogers, Treasurer

ANNUAL PLEDGES		
Carrie C. Catt	$500.00	
Mrs. D. O. Ives	25.00	
Mrs. Jacob Baur	110.00	
Martha Kimball	100.00	
Penn. Woman Suff. Assn.	500.00	
Alabama Equal Suffrage Association	62.50	
Mrs. C. H. Brooks	50.00	
Kansas Equal Suffrage Association	80.00	
Mrs. Frank J. Shuler	50.00	
Iowa Equal Suffrage Association	125.00	
Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw	1,000.00	
Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association	100.00	
Emily M. Hooper	250.00	
Mrs. Malcolm McBride	75.00	
Mrs. Stanley McCormick	360.00	
Woman Suffrage Society of Phila.	81.25	
Ohio Woman Suffrage Association	500.00	
		$3,968.75
GENERAL DONATIONS		
Mrs. Edith L. Stebbins	$20.00	
Evelyn M. Ordway	10.00	
Mrs. Charles Bond	50.00	
Mrs. C. A. Griscom	10.00	
Mary Ware Allen	15.00	
Mrs. Charles B. Wood	173.97	
Mrs. Henry S. Graves	10.00	
Hilda W. Smith	10.00	
Swampscott Equal Suffrage Club	5.00	
Carrie C. Catt	79.88	
Ruth Standish Baldwin	10.00	
		$393.85
OKLAHOMA CAMPAIGN		
Mrs. Frank J. Shuler		50.00
DUES		
Evanston Political Equality League	$65.00	
Alabama Equal Suffrage Association	20.00	
Friends Equal Rights Association	20.00	
		$105.00
Total		$4,517.60

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Annual August Sale
CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS
At Less Than Wholesale Cost

Hundreds of specially selected Rugs recently added to our enormous stocks make this one of the most varied and interesting collections in America. Purchased previous to the marked increases in the wholesale market, the values offered in this sale warrant making purchases now for future requirements. Rugs purchased now will be held for future delivery if desired.

Persian Mahal Rugs

A special group of Room-size Rugs in rich colorings and firm weaves; suitable for any room.

175.00
actual value 250.00

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs

Most attractive lot of choice Persian Rugs in various sizes; colors and designs are unusually fine.

295.00 to 600.00
actual value 375.00 to 825.00

Persian Lelihan Rugs

Rugs of lustrous sheen, beautiful colorings and fine weaves; all the wanted sizes.

195.00 to 450.00
actual value 275.00 to 525.00

Small Oriental Rugs

A large assortment of Small Rugs at unapproachable prices. Silky Mosul, Beluchistan, Antique Daghestan, Sarouk and other weaves.

Special **24.50, 32.50, 39.75 to 95.00**

State Regulation of the Social Evil

(*Continued from page 227*)

A Scotchwoman, Elsie Brown, falsely accused of soliciting by two policemen, was examined and found to be a virgin. She and her friends tried in vain for years to secure the punishment of the policemen who had committed perjury. Mrs. Percy, a young widow of Aldershot, falsely accused, was driven to suicide. In Italy, a girl accused by the police protested her innocence, and vainly entreated to be spared a personal examination that she regarded as an intolerable humiliation. She was found to be a virgin. She waited till the physician had made out a certificate to that effect, then, without a word, she went to the window, threw herself out, and was taken up dead. In Paris there was such a series of blackmailing cases, blunders and scandals that the Municipal Council repeatedly recommended the abolition of the whole system.

In a University city of Germany, all the professors united in a protest to the government against the arrests of decent women. They set forth that the police had made a descent upon the streets early in the evening, when many servants were out on errands. They had seized indiscriminately all women who were anywhere near the soldiers, and forced them to undergo examination. The memorial emphasized the case of one professor's fifteen-year-old servant, an innocent girl, who had been sent out to buy ham for supper, and came back at a late hour almost insane from the treatment to which she had been subjected.

I was in the ladies' gallery of the British House of Commons, many years ago, when the case of a young woman wrongfully accused by the police of being a prostitute had caused so much indignation that the matter was debated in Parliament, and a vote in the young woman's favor was passed—probably a vote of censure on the police; I cannot recall its exact character. These are just a few cases that recur to memory, out of many. The cruelty often inflicted by the police on the unfortunate women who are really street-walkers is described in Victor Hugo's "Fantine." But it is not necessary to go so far away. In the New York night court, very recently, there have been cases of innocent women wrongfully accused by the police.

THERE is bound to be trouble when the power of arbitrary arrest on suspicion is given to officials who are not angels, but human beings—and usually human beings appointed by political pull. Yet a law passed by the last New York Legislature has practically established the State regulation of vice, with all its dangerous features. The Legislature went further. It established a "bureau of venereal diseases" under the State Health Commissioner, to make and distribute remedies for such ailments, to carry on an educational campaign, "and to use such other means as seem desirable for the instruction of the public and the suppression and cure of venereal diseases, and to take such further action as seems necessary to secure this end."

The remedial educational work is highly praiseworthy, but the last clauses give the Health Commissioner blanket authority to do anything and everything he may choose to do without restriction. On this subject he is made supreme dictator. It is a simple historical fact that in the past the favorite method of tackling this problem has been by very high-handed and tyrannical measures applied to women. It is also an historical fact that these measures have always failed to protect the public health. New York might at any time get a Health Commissioner who favored such action. New York women should watch the operation of these two laws like lynxes until the next Legislature meets, and then get them both modified. As they stand, they open the doors to any amount of abuse. And women should be on their guard against the introduction of such legislation elsewhere.

Compulsory measures that cannot or will not be applied to immoral men should not be applied to immoral women. The compulsory periodical examination of prostitutes and their imprisonment in hospital should be abolished. But the work that the government is doing in providing free treatment and literature, and in carrying on a national campaign of education on this question for civilians as well as soldiers, is splendid and unique. Women everywhere should give it their heartiest cooperation.

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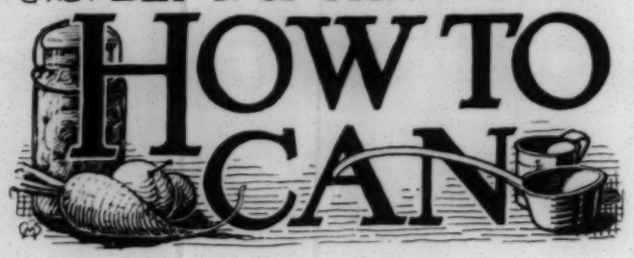
U.S. DEP'T. OF AGRICULTURE



HOW TO GET SUGAR FOR CANNING

1. Estimate the amount you will need.

2. Sign a card at your grocer's stating that the amount purchased is for canning.

3. If part of the sugar is not used it should be reported or returned.

VEGETABLE MARMALADES

VEGETABLE marmalades may be made at small cost from products from the home garden. Since most of the marmalades contain a smaller proportion of sugar than those made from fruits, it is especially desirable to make some of them this summer. They are made of combination vegetables, sugar and fruit acid. Lemon juice is usually used and other fruits are sometimes added.

Each of the following recipes makes about one pint of marmalade:

Carrot Marmalade

2 cups ground carrot.
1½ cups sugar.
2 lemons.
2 teaspoons ground ginger root.

Cook the carrots until tender. Add the sugar. Quarter and cut the lemons in thin slices. Cook slowly until thick, without stirring. Pack in hot, freshly sterilized jars and boil (process) for 5 minutes in steamer or hot water bath.

Carrot, Rhubarb and Green Pepper

1 cup ground carrot.
¾ cup chopped peppers.
1 lemon.
1 cup unpeeled rhubarb.
1 cup sugar.
Ginger root if desired.

Cut the rhubarb in ¼-inch slices and make according to directions for carrot marmalade.

Ripe Tomato Marmalade

12 medium-sized tomatoes.
1½ lemons.
1¾ cups sugar.

Peel and slice the tomatoes thin. Remove as many seeds as possible and make according to directions for carrot marmalade.

Ripe Tomato and Carrot

1 cup ground carrot.
2 cups ripe tomato.
1½ cups sugar.
1 lemon.
1 teaspoon ground horse-radish.
1 teaspoon ginger.
1 teaspoon vinegar.

Peel and slice the tomato. Put the ginger in cheesecloth bag and make according to directions for carrot marmalade.

Apple Jam

Apples with a tart flavor make the best jam. Peel, quarter, and core the fruit. Weigh. Place in the preserving kettle and add sufficient water to nearly cover the fruit. Cook until soft, and for each pound of fresh fruit add ¾ pound of sugar. The juice and grated rind of two or three lemons or oranges for each ½ peck of apples may be added if desired. Cook until thick, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Fill into hot freshly sterilized jars, seal and store as directed above.

Strawberry and Pineapple Jam

Hull and rinse the strawberries. Pare the pineapple, cut into small pieces, place in a saucepan with just enough water to prevent scorching, and cook until soft. Pass through a colander or sieve. Crush the strawberries, and add to the pineapple, using at least as much of the crushed strawberries as pineapple. One-half as much pineapple as strawberries makes a good combination. For each cup of material add ½ to ¾ cup of sugar, and cook until thick, stirring frequently to prevent scorching. When done, place at once into hot freshly sterilized jars, seal, and store as directed above. (Canned pineapple may be used instead of the fresh).

Pastes

Fruit pastes may be prepared from the same materials as just given for jams, using the same proportions. Cook to as thick a consistency as possible without scorching, and then spread upon platters or greased paper, and dry in an open oven or fruit and vegetable dryer until the paste can be lifted in a thin layer. Store in moisture-proof containers.

These pastes are sometimes made from the fruit pulp left after the clear juice has been extracted for jelly making. The pulp should be put through a sieve, combined pound for pound with powdered sugar and well boiled down before drying.

Apples, and also tomatoes, may be profitably handled by making them into pastes. No sugar need be used, and the paste may be used for making pies, sauces, soups, etc., by merely adding water sufficient to give the original volume.

CANNING IN A KITCHENETTE

Canning may be done in the smallest kitchenette, or apartment kitchen.

Put up two or three jars at a time, in between other household duties.

No danger that anything will scorch in canning. It may all be done with plenty of hot water if a water-bath outfit is used.

Start the filled jars boiling in a water bath—and let 'em alone for an hour or so.

METROPOLITAN
DYE WORKS
CLEANERS
and DYERS
First Class Work. Reasonable Prices.
Prompt Delivery.

Socialist Party

(*Continued from page 226*)

the woman voter to know that from the very beginning the Socialist Party admitted women to membership on the same terms as men. Decades before there was any thought of women voting elsewhere, they voted in the Socialist Party and were eligible to all offices. Every convention, city, state or national, has had its goodly quota of women delegates, and women have been elected to sit in the highest body of the party, the National Executive Committee. Finally as an earnest of their belief in women's equality, the Socialists did not wait until they actually had the vote, but for years nominated women on their party tickets.

Among the many immediate demands of the Socialist Party, each one of which is a separate reason why you should vote the Socialist ticket, are the following:

Complete abolition of child labor.
A legal minimum wage based on the ascertained cost of a decent standard of life.
Abolition of private employment, detective and strike-breaking agencies, and the extension of the Federal Employment Bureau.
An uninterrupted rest period of one and a half days each week.
Adequate higher educational facilities for the entire youth of the nation, and such contribution to family resources as will enable the youth to remain in contact with such facilities until they are fully equipped for their economic and social careers.
Pensions for mothers, for invalidity and for old age.
The retention and extension of the public domain and the conservation and full development of natural resources by the nation.
Taxation to be raised from graduated taxes on incomes and inheritances and from site values.
Nationalization of banking and of socially beneficial kinds of insurance.
National ownership and democratic control of the railroads, telegraphs and telephones, steamship lines and all other social means of transportation, communication, storage and distribution.
Democratic control of the Government through a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative, referendum and recall.
Proportional representation of all representative bodies.
The abolition of the powers of the courts to make and unmake laws because of alleged unconstitutionality or other grounds.
Rigid maintenance of the right of free press, speech and assemblage, in peace and in war.

WHETHER or not the majority still fail to realize it, mankind is standing on the threshold of a new world. That this is going to be a world of Socialism triumphant only those will deny who fail to read the handwriting on the wall. The question is only whether you, by your vote, will retard or hasten the coming of the new world order—Social Democracy.

For Vigilance Committees

The National Women's Trade Union League reviews the case of New York's women street car conductors as follows:

"THE women street car conductors of New York City have received a fair amount of verbal and pictorial publicity, all of which would lead one to believe that these women have taken a step forward in industrial development. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, however, comes to the front now with a contrary statement, and this has unquestioned authority. The Bureau of Statistics has investigated the 887 women thus employed and finds that their work day is ten and often fourteen hours.

"The investigator for the bureau reports specific cases where working days of 14 hours and working weeks of 86 hours have been put in by women conductors and guards. He also points out that the actual work day of a street railway employe is hardly a fair test of the strain of the employment. The women as well as the men are required to spend a considerable amount of time in waiting between runs. These waits are usually in periods too short to let the worker go home or to a place of amusement. Therefore the working day is really the time within which the entire work is completed, and these figures are even more alarming.

"Using the term working day to include these short layoffs or rest periods, the investigator reports that during 7 days, 62.9 per cent of the days worked by women on the lines of the New York Railways Company were 12 hour days or longer. That during the same period 48.5 per cent of the days worked by women on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were 12 hour days or longer, and that 50 per cent of the days worked by women on the subway and elevated lines of the Brooklyn company were at least 12 hour days. These women all work a seven day week.

"The investigator also reports shocking conditions regarding night work among these women. Of the 2,127 total days worked by the women of the New York Railways Company 46.6 per cent or nearly a half began between midnight and eight in the morning; 41.7 per cent ended between ten at night and four in the morning. In the case of the women conductors on the surface lines of the Brooklyn company 48.7 per cent began between midnight and eight in the morning and 36.1 per cent ended between ten at night and four in the morning. In the case of the guards on the subway-elevated lines in Brooklyn 72.2 per cent of the days began between midnight and eight in the morning and 18.5 per cent ended between ten at night and four in the morning.

"The need of protective legislation is made perfectly clear by this case. As a matter of fact the New York City Women's Trade Union League had a bill of this character before the state legislature this winter. The Nichols bill which died in committee, would have protected the women against both excessive hours of work and against night work.

"The Wisconsin Industrial Commission handled the matter for that state by refusing to allow the employment of women on street cars for night runs or for more than eight hours in the twenty-four. This action was taken in connection with the employment of women on street cars in Kenosha. The State Federation of Labor and the Consumers League brought the matter to the attention of the State Industrial Commission."

ARE BEST *for*
SOCKS and SWEATERS
KHAKI, GRAY, BLUE and NATURAL

Patriotic Women and all War Relief Organizations—knitters who are doing their bit—can secure PROMPT DELIVERIES at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Write for Samples

E. P. BOND & COMPANY
13 East 22d Street New York City

A Remonstrance

THERE are some things that bother me:
Now why, if Germanee
Insists it is the Fatherland,
Refer to it as "She"?

Perhaps it is a fatherland—
A step-father it may be—
But even so, I see no cause
To always call it "She."

It might be called the Kaiserland;
He hopes e'er he shall quit,
To make the whole world bow the knee
And call his country "It."

But anyway, the Fatherland,
Until we bow the knee,
Should be content to call itself,
And let us call it "he."

ELLIS MEREDITH.

The Patriotic Duty of Being Educated

"EDUCATION at the present time is a patriotic duty," President M. Carey Thomas recently told the graduating class of Bryn Mawr. It was President Thomas' opinion that to stay in high school until graduation is high patriotism for all boys and girls, and a still higher patriotism to stay in college until graduation.

"It is our duty," she continued, "to make sure that our boys below fighting age and all our girls shall receive an education that will enable them after the war is over to rebuild the world on firm foundations of international law and order. We have only to recall . . . the brutal barbarism into which Germany sank after the thirty years' war, the effects of which may be recognized to-day in the hideous savagery with which she wages war; the slow recovery of the arts of peace in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars . . . to realize that we are facing overwhelming intellectual and spiritual disaster.

"Schools are shortening their terms, children are being drafted into industry and farming, child labor laws are becoming a dead letter; already in the schools there is an appalling and ever increasing shortage of teachers, men teachers altogether disappearing, and women taking up better paid . . . war jobs.

"Surely with all the vast resources of men and women power in the United States we can compel our school boards to save our children from the terrible menace of illiteracy. Surely we can make a sufficient number of the thousands upon thousands of college women in this country see that as teachers in the schools they are standing shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in Flanders and Picardy in the performance of patriotic duty. And if we fail to do this we must see that they are paid living salaries and are drafted into the schools like their brothers into the trenches."

With College Women

THE University of Minnesota has created a vocational adviserships for women. The work of the adviser includes making a study of the vocations open to college women, the qualifications and interests of women students upon entering and during their course in the university, holding personal conferences and public lectures to further such work.

The Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity of women has adopted fifty French children from the devastated districts of the Marne and the Meuse. Ten cents a day for each child is the amount pledged to food relief for Belgium, France, Serbia or Armenia. It has adopted 200 French orphans and has promised to carry through college 57 French orphan boys who wish to continue their educations.

The Alpha Phi chapter house of Syracuse University is a center for making surgical dressings and garments.

Another woman's fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, has pledged $10,000 to each Liberty Bond issue—$5,000 a year.

An American college girl, Miss May Angel, has spent two years establishing libraries in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Japan's First College for Women

THE first attempt at higher education for women in Japan has been taken in the opening of the Woman's Christian College of Japan. Through the co-operation of six mission boards—one Canadian and five American—this institution has been established in the suburbs of Tokio.

In the opening ceremonies, on April 30, there was a large gathering of Japanese, showing the interest they are taking in the new movement. The American ambassador, Roland S. Morris, was among the speakers. The college has eighty-four students.

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Louisiana Men

(*Continued from page 229*)

the women who make their living in factories and stores, and the children. The most obvious and undeniable results of suffrage in other states has been that in the exercise of the power to vote the women have brought about better conditions for all workers, men and women; and better school conditions for the children. The mothers almost always know school conditions better than the fathers.

"Women suffrage is a big move toward the fullest completion of democracy. It means that all parts of the population really qualified to vote will vote, and will have a voice in the government. It is because so many in Germany were practically cut off from any influence over their government that a few plotters at Potsdam were able to drench the world in blood. If democracy be worth the sacrifice of sending men across the Atlantic to die in France, it is worth while, then, to see that there is a full registration and a full vote, that the fight here may be fairly conducted.

"If a man be in favor of making the people of this state as free and as democratic as possible he should register. If he believes that our government should be as little like that of Prussia as possible, he should register and make his opinions effective through his vote. Therefore, see that all such men are registered.

"If all classes be registered to the last man, the suffrage amendment will be adopted by a tremendous majority. The fight for suffrage stands now where the world war stood when Joffre sent the Huns reeling back from the Marne four years ago. The Battle of the Marne in the struggle for suffrage centers in the offices of the clerks of court in the parishes and the registration office in New Orleans. If it be won for suffrage by a full registration of all men who may meet the requirements, the outcome is as certain as victory for the forces of true democracy in Europe.

"It is the duty of every woman in Louisiana to see that the men of her family register."

War Work of Suffragists

Suffrage Schools for War Work

WHAT scholar could offer a better excuse for absence from school than the following, sent from Kinsley, Kansas, by Mrs. Pearl W. Hague to the teachers holding suffrage school at Oskaloosa, Iowa:

"I am going to the country at noon today to liberate a man and six horses for the harvest field. While he is gone I will look after about 400 head of stock, 1,280 acres of pasture, several windmills and 3 small nephews. Hope the school is exceedingly successful."

Mrs. Hague when at home in Fairfield, Iowa, is the First District Board Member of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association and the one responsible for inspiring the women of Jefferson County to test the seed corn for the farmers. From the testing the suffragists earned their quota towards Iowa's fund for the Women's Oversea Hospitals.

The school which included in its curriculum all the approved branches of suffrage study was conducted under the following faculty: Miss Anna B. Lawther, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. James Devitt, vice-president; Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frank Dodson, recording secretary; Miss Elizabeth Perkins, who gave an address entitled "From Cave to Congress"; Mrs. John A. Blanchard and Dr. Ella Stokes and Miss Madden of Penn College faculty.

Among the addresses and talks included in the school program and open meetings were those by Dean Klingenhagen, of the Iowa State University, on Americanization; Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, on "Learning Through the Council of Defense"; Mrs. John W. Watzek, president of the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs, on "Women in Federated Club Activities"; Dean Catherine MacKay, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, on "Food Conservation"; Mrs. Homer A. Miller, chairman of the Suffrage Committee of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, on "Suffrage in the Federation"; Mrs. W. W. Marsh, Chairman of the Iowa Women's Liberty Loan Committee, on "Women's Help in War Finance," and Miss Essie V. Hathaway on "Child Welfare."

The attendance was excellent and as a result of the school twelve of the scholars are devoting the month of July to organization work.

ONE of the many avenues of war service being carried out by the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association is the establishing and conducting of Home Service Courses for the Red Cross Chapters throughout the state. Miss Anna B. Lawther, state president; Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, corresponding secretary, and Miss Elizabeth Perkins, former vice-president, are especially active.

Interest has been centering at Oskaloosa, where the suffrage school was in progress at Penn College, by courtesy of the college authorities. Prominent suffragists and members of the college faculty formed the suffrage faculty. The students pledged themselves to do intensive field work for the state association.

Suffragists War-Savers

A NEW S has been added to the National W.S.S. in Texas. There the suffragist war savers have made a good record. This is said to be the only state in which the National War Savings Committee has a thoroughly organized Woman's Division in co-operation with the State Director of War Savings, with Woman's Committees in 245 of the 254 counties.

The State Chairman of the Woman's Division of the W. S. S., Mrs. Virginia Threadgill, is an active suffragist and the sort of organizer who thinks clearly and incisively, acts quietly and usually gets the results at which she aims. She has chosen chairmen for her women's committees on the basis of proved ability or upon the evidence of potential service, and it has turned out that the majority of them are good suffragists.

In Dallas County Mrs. Tex Erwin Armstrong heads the Woman's Committee with the same degree of intelligent leadership which she has put into many a suffrage fight in Texas. Mrs. Shirley English and Mrs. C. B. Luck, Dallas, faithful and effective War-Savers, are also prominent suffragists. Mrs. Cone Johnson, Tyler, a woman beloved of women and a long-time suffragist, has to her credit one of the finest pieces of organization work done in the state during the War Savings campaign. Mrs. W. E. Spell, Waco, has been largely responsible for the excellent work for the W. S. S. committee in her county, and did yeoman service in the Hobby-for-Governor campaign.

Mrs. J. W. Lee, Wichita Falls, has rendered invaluable service in the W. S. S. organization and was active in the formation of Hobby Clubs. Many other prominent suffragists are County Chairmen of the Woman's War Savings Committees and are political workers.

New Kind of Political "Pork"

IT was the women's clubs of Provo, Utah, according to the New York *Sun*, which solved the city's problem of waste. Mrs. Le Roy Dixon was appointed general supervisor; the city was divided into fourteen districts each with a woman in charge. Each block was in charge of an agent who visited every family and found whether it had poultry or live stock to consume food scraps. In all 2,339 families were visited; 2,000 were found to be feeding domestic animals. Arrangements were made that the wasted scraps of the other 339 families of 1,356 persons should be collected and distributed to live stock. The total saving effected by this system is estimated to be equal to 10,000 pounds of pork.

In Tennessee

MRS. LESLIE WARNER has been elected on the National Board of the Fatherless Children of France, and recently attended the first meeting of this body in New York City.

TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE, suffragists have recently demonstrated their practical patriotism by going out and working in the wheat fields, fifteen women, lead by Mrs. Lannon, president Tullahoma Suffrage League, and Mrs. Ranson, also an officer of the league, gave their services.

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